Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1828.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 408.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

THE SIX MILITIA-MEN.

The following concise statement of the affair of the execution of the six militia men, during the late war, for mutiny and desertion, on the subject of which so much abuse has been heaped on the head of Gen. Jackson, was communicated for publication in the Baltimore Republican, by Mr. Wickliffe, member of congress from Kentucky:

Those who have attempted, for political effect, to abuse the public mind by misrepresentation, forgery and falsehood in reference to the trial and execution of these men, must be conscious by this time, of the folly and wickedness of their conduct.

An attentive examination of the evidence and documents will clearly prove, that Jackson is no more to blame than is the Judge who approves the verdict of a jury in a capital case, or the Governor of a State, who executes the law upon the unfortunate offender.

The facts are briefly, that in the year 1814, Willie Blount, Governor of the State of Tennessee, ordered into the service of the United States for six months, agreeably to law, 1000 militia of his State. They were mustered and received into the service of the Government for six months, on the 20th of June, 1814; consequently their service expired on the 20th December 1814. These men were under the immediate command of Col. Pipkin, (of the state militia) were stationed in the forts erected in the Creek nation, which it was necessary to maintain, in order to keep that nation in check. About 200 of these men (including Harris and the other five who were shot as the ringleaders) between the 15th and 20th September 1814, and before they had served *three* months, mutinied and deserted. The extent and aggravated character of this mutiny, is not equalled by any thing of a similar character during the war. In boldness and violence it beggars description.

Col. Pipkin took immediate steps to arrest and bring to trial and punishment a portion of these men, and demanded of Gen. Jackson the organization of a court martial for their trial. Gen. Jackson, at the distance of several hundred miles, ordered a general court martial to be composed of the officers of the Tennessee militia, of the same regiment to which these men belonged, except the President of the court, who was a militia officer of the state of Mississippi.

Upon a full, fair, and impartial trial, these men were found guilty, and six of the principals (Harris, &c.) were, by sentence of a court martial, legally constituted, of the competent number of officers of their own regiment, sentenced to be shot. Some were recommended for the pardon of the Commanding General. They were pardoned, and so were all the others, except Harris and the five ringleaders. These men were found guilty of mutiny and desertion, the highest crime known to and punished by the military law of the United States. They had, by the laws of the land in the opinion of their own officers and fellow citizens of their own State, forfeited their lives—they were not recommended to the mercy of the commanding officer. By the law, Gen. Jackson was bound to approve or disapprove the sentence of the court martial. He could not disapprove it, for the law and the testimony were both with the judgment of the court. He was bound by his duty to his country, his oath as an officer to approve the sentence of the court martial, where, in his judgment, the law and the facts justified the sentence.

Those, who, under an assumed and counterfeit sympathy for the fate of these unfortunate men, for political and party purposes, have essayed to misrepresent this transaction, do not reflect, and if they do, they wickedly disregard the lasting and vital injury they inflict upon the institutions of their country. In time of war, we must rely upon the militia as our chief support—when in the service of the United States, they are and must be governed by the rules and articles of war, by the same law, which governs and regulates the conduct of every soldier. If it shall be impressed upon the minds of the American people that in time of war, militia men have a right to mutiny and desert, and they are not liable to punishment, that strong arm of our national defence will be paralyzed. I have the honor to be yours with respect.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the subject had been referred, made the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the documents communicated by the Secretary of War, in obedience to the call of this House, of the 16th of January, relative to the proceedings of a Court Martial, which commenced its sitting at or near Mobile, on the 5th December, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee Militiamen, together with the correspondence between the Governor of that State and the Secretary of War, respecting the length of service of militia drafts, of that State, during the late war, report:

That, by the reference of these papers to your Committee, they have been unable to place any other construction on your order, than, that it was the intention of the House, that they should examine the same, and determine whether all the documents had been communicated, or were on file in the Department, necessary to a true understanding of the case to which the call for these documents is applicable; and, if any were wanting, to ascertain in what manner the deficient papers could be supplied; and, in reporting upon the nature of transactions, which these papers disclose, to determine whether the legislative interference of Congress be necessary, as to any amendment, either of the Rules and Articles of War, or the laws governing the militia of the United States.

In the discharge of this duty, your Committee will proceed succinctly to state to the House, the character of the documents transmitted by the Department of War; the periods and events to which they are applicable; the law and public exigency under which the Governor of Tennessee, during the last war, ordered out the militia drafts of that State, for the common defence of our country; and, lastly, the crimes and offences committed by a portion of the militia drafts so ordered out, which produced a necessity for the examples which were made, and which are disclosed in the proceedings of the Court Martial, convened at or near Mobile, on the 5th of December, 1814.

The first criticism to which the correspondence transmitted, in obedience to the order of this House, by the Department of War, is liable, is the numerical classification, made by that Department, of the letters composing this correspondence.

The Secretary of War has transmitted twelve letters, which passed between the then Secretary, General Armstrong, and Governor Blount. Instead of commencing the series with the letter first in date, by which the inducement would be shown for the reply, this order is inverted, and the series commences with a letter from the Secretary of War, of the 3d of January, 1814, marked No. 1; and his letters are continued to No. 5. It so happens, that the first letter in date, is as low down as No. 6. Gov. Blount's of the 10th of December, 1813; and the second letter in date, is No. 7 Governor Blount's, of the 24th of December, 1813; to both of which the letter of the 3d of January, 1814, of the Secretary of War, is an answer.

Your Committee believe that this arrangement of the correspondence, is calculated to lead to serious misapprehension; that a reader, not very attentive to a comparison of dates, would suppose that the letter of the 3d of January, 1814, referred to such militia drafts as were to be made in that year, when it is exclusively applicable to the drafts which had been made in 1813, for the prosecution of the Creek war, and which were admitted to have been executed but for three months. The injustice which, by a confusion of dates, would be done, even by possibility, to the parties concerned in the transactions of the militia drafts of Tennessee, which were made for six months in 1814, by applying the letter of the Secretary of War, of the 3d of January, 1814, to subsequent drafts for six months, instead of those which were made in 1812, for three months, has induced your Committee so to arrange the correspondence, that the leading letter, in the series, should come out first, and the subsequent letters follow in the natural order of their respective dates. This obviously just classification being observed, it will be perceived, that the letter of the 3d of January, 1814, has no bearing upon the drafts of militia, which were afterwards made for six months, in the progress of that year, by the Governor of Tennessee, of which the regiment under the command of Col. Pipkin composed a part.

A perusal of the correspondence just recited, of the muster rolls of the different companies of Col. Pipkin's regiment, and the proceedings of the Court Martial which was convened "at Mobile, on the 5th of December, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee militiamen," present upon their face the following inquiries:

1st. Whether the Governor of Tennessee had the power to order out detachments of the militia of that State for a six months' tour of service?

2dly. Whether Col. Pipkin's regiment was so ordered out, and in conformity with such authority?

3dly. Whether the soldiers of this regiment, who were arraigned for certain crimes and offences before "a Court Martial, which convened at Mobile on the 5th December, 1814," were legally tried, and whether the commanding General, approving the proceedings of this Court, properly exercised the power and discretion vested in him by law?

In relation to the first branch of the inquiry, it will be proper to premise, that, on the 10th April, 1812, in anticipation of the war about to take place, Congress passed an act, which will be found in the 4th vol. of the Laws of the United States, page 406, which authorizes the President "to require the different Executives of the States, to organize their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, and to call into service the whole or a part, of these quotas; which detachments were not compelled to serve longer than 6 months, after they arrived at the place of rendezvous." This act was an enlargement of the act of 1795, which restricted the service of the militia, when called out by the authority of the United States, to three months.

The act of the 10th of April, 1812, expired by its own limitation on the 10th of April, 1814. On the 11th of January, 1814, whilst, however, this law was in full force, the then Secretary of War, Gen Armstrong, wrote the letter, numbered 2 in the documents, to Gov. Blount, which authorizes him "to supply, by militia drafts, or by volunteers, any deficiency which may arise in the militia division under the command of Major General Jackson, and *without referring, on this head to this Department*;" and further informs Governor Blount that "it may be well that your Excellency consult General Pinckney on such occasions, as he can best judge of the whole number necessary to the attainment of the public objects."

This letter, in the opinion of your Committee, vested plenary power in Governor Blount, until it was revoked, either by express orders, or by peace, to call out such militia drafts as, in his discretion, he might think necessary "for the attainment of the public objects," under the existing laws.

To be continued.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Some of the friends of Mr. Adams still flatter themselves, that he will be re-elected. How any man of ordinary capacity, and who has access to the public journals of the country, can entertain such an opinion, is to us most astonishing. To attempt to argue the friends of Mr. Adams out of their opinions, or to remove their wilful blindness, we know would be utter folly. But if there is a friend of Jackson, who yet doubts the success of his cause, we refer him to the subjoined table, which exhibits the lowest possible number of votes that the General will receive:

New York at least 20, but say	12
Pennsylvania,	28
Maryland, 7 certain, but say	6
Virginia,	24
North Carolina,	15
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	9
Alabama,	5
Tennessee,	11
Mississippi,	3
Indiana,	5
Louisiana,	5
Making	134

Three more than the requisite number, without making any calculation upon New Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, or Illinois.

Old Dominion.

Vote of Pennsylvania.—The General Committee of Correspondence, appointed at the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg, on the 8th of January last, have published a statement of the probable result of the vote of that State at the next Presidential election, which gives Gen. JACKSON a majority of *forty three thousand four hundred votes* over Mr. ADAMS.

From a Northern Paper.

The Emperor of China is now in his 46th year. In early life he was passionately fond of martial exercises, archery, horsemanship, &c.—To increase his muscular strength, he took medicinal preparations, called "strengthening pills," which occasioned the loss of his teeth. He is tall, lank, hollow-cheeked, black-visaged, toothless, and consequently prominent-chinned.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has removed his shop from the house he lately occupied, opposite the Bank, to the house of Thomas Allison, on south side of Main street, third house from the Court-House; where he hopes his former customers, and others who want

Boots and Shoes

made and repaired, will favor him with a call. Those who pay cash down for work, and don't have to be dunned and warranted before they pay, shall have a deduction made from the usual prices; and those who have been punctual in paying me heretofore, may expect a reasonable indulgence hereafter. All who owe the subscriber, are again asked to pay.

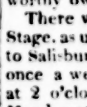
EBEN. DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 7th, 1828. 05

MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.



THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept 17, 1827. 82

CARD.

E. WILLEY & CO.

(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle,)

HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of

Drugs,
Medicines, and
Paints;

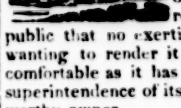
which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable *Medicines* sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above *Medicines, &c.* on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their *interest* to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. *Orders* carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. *Salisbury, Nov. 20th*, 1827. 89

STAGE LINE

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr John Moreing, Jun. respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.

There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, *via* Pittsborough and Ashborough, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The subscriber hazards nothing in saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence solicits public patronage.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.

January 8, 1828. 3mt14

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE,

BY OLD SIR ARCHIE, OF ROANOKE.

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the store of *Burton & Clayton*, at Beaty's Ford, within 18 miles of Lincolnton, and 23 of Charlotte; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of $8 the season, $5 the single leap, and $15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discoverd to be with foal, or the property changed.

SIR ARCHIE is a beautiful dark bay, 7 years old next spring, upwards of 16 hands high, of great power, action and vigor; and, in point of blood, is inferior to no horse in the Southern States, as will be seen by the following certificate from Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennehan, of Orange, which fully establishes his pedigree:

"We certify, that the bay Stud horse Young Sir Archie, sold in August last to Mr. Alfred M. Burton, of Lincoln county, was raised by us; that he was got by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Eagle, his grand-dam by the imported horse Druid, his great, great dam, by Mark Anthony. He was six years old last spring. *January 22d*, 1828. DUNCAN CAMERON,
THOMAS D. BENNEHAN."

The season will commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of August; good pasturage will be furnished gratis, and grain at the market price, if required; care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either. ALFRED M. BURTON.

February 12th, 1828. 6t08

The Catawba Journal and Yorkville Pioneer will publish the above 5 times, and forward their account to me for pay. A. M. B.

JOHN YOUNG'S ESTATE.

THE undersigned having qualified, at February sessions of Rowan county court, as administrator on the estate of John Young, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar. W. B. WOOD, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 19th, 1828. 3mt15

SALES FOR TOWN TAXES.

WILL be sold at the court-house, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April next, the following lots and houses in the town of Salisbury, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Commissioners Taxes due thereon, from the year 1820, to the year 1828; to wit:

The house and lot formerly owned by Sally Abbot, deceased, now by Abraham Jacobs.

Lots formerly owned by B. P. Pearson, now by John McClelland.

Houses and lots belonging to Barnabas Krider's estate.

House and lot belonging to Francis Coupee's estate.

House and lot now owned and occupied by Sarah Yarbrough.

Houses and lots occupied by John Trexler.

House and lot formerly owned by Thomas Holmes, now by Samuel Jones.

House and lot owned by Ralph Kestler.

House and lot formerly owned by Martha Watson, now by Mrs. West.

House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Smethers.

House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Todd.

Also, lots numbers 23, 24, 31, 32, 35, and 57, in the West Square; lots numbers 38, 39, 46, and 47, in the East Square of said town.

All of which will be actually struck off to the last bidder on that day, if the taxes due thereon are not previously paid.

WILLIAM HOWARD, *C. T. T.*

March 4th, 1828. 619

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obt servt. JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of pleas and quarter session, January sessions, 1828. Charles Allen, Mary Hicks, Sarah Rooker, and William M. Rooker, *vs.* Solomon and Elizabeth Taber, Thomas and Susanna Walls; petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendants, Solomon and Elizabeth Taber, Thomas and Susana Walls, do appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

6t11 Attest: ISAAC CRATON, *C. C.*

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of pleas and quarter session, January term, A. D. 1828: Barzillia Ledbetter, John Searcy in right of his wife Sarah, and Norman Williams in right of his wife Nancy, *vs.* Gabriel Wilmoth, and Wm. Whitesides, and Moses Whitesides, adm'r. of John Ledbetter, dec'd. and others: Petition for distributive share. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Gabriel Wilmoth, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian for the defendant to appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against him agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners. 6t11

Attest: ISAAC CRATON, *C. C.*

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January sessions, 1828: Moses Simmons, *vs.* Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, heirs of Edward Ivy, deceased: petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendants Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioner. 6t11

Attest: ISAAC CRATON, *C. C.*

State of North-Carolina, Iredell County:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827: Sally Deaton *vs.* James Deaton; Petition for Divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court that notice be given for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury; and in the Star, printed in Raleigh; that the defendant James Deaton, appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead to, or answer the petition of Sally Deaton, or that the same will be taken pro confesso, and will be heard ex parte. Copied from the minutes.

13t9 Test: JAS. CAMPBELL, *C.*

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Saturday, March 8.

The senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements was read a third time and passed—Ayes 125, Noes 67. An attempt was made to amend the title, by striking out "making appropriations for internal improvements," and inserting "to authorize the completion of certain surveys, and for other purposes;" but this motion failed. The house then spent some time in consideration of the bill for the relief of Richard W. Mead, and adjourned.

Monday, March 10.

In the Senate, the Committee of Military Affairs made a report, concluding with a resolution, that it is inexpedient to abolish the office of Major General of the United States Army. A bill granting a donation of one township of land to the Pennsylvania Institution, for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and another to the North Carolina Institution, was passed to a third reading. Several hours were spent in the discussion of the claim of the State of South Carolina, for further remuneration for militia services rendered in the late war.

In the House of Representatives the resolution offered by Mr. Taliaferro, on the subject of applicants under the Commission sitting in this city, to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent, a bill for extending the time for which the commission has been appointed having passed the Senate, was modified and agreed to, after a short discussion. The rest of the day was consumed in consideration of the Tariff bill; Mr. Wright of N. York spoke till the adjournment of the house, and Mr. Woodcock has the floor to-morrow.

Tuesday, March 11.

In the Senate, it was ordered, that for the remainder of the session, the hour of meeting shall be 11 o'clock, instead of 12. The consideration of the bill providing for certain surviving Officers of the Revolution was resumed, the motion to fill the blank with $1,100,000, still pending. Messrs. Harrison and Robbins spoke in favor of the bill. The motion to fill the blank with $1,100,000 was lost, only 12 voting for it. Mr. Hayne moved to fill the blank with $800,000, and supported the motion at some length, but no question was taken on it.

In the House of Representatives, a quorum not appearing at 11 o'clock, a call of the House was ordered, and the call proceeded so far that the doors were closed, when the further proceedings were dispensed with, and the absent members were admitted. A resolution was afterwards offered by Mr. Everett, changing the hour of meeting from eleven o'clock until twelve, which was agreed to. The House then resumed, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the discussion of the Tariff, when Mr. Woodcock made some observations in opposition to the bill as reported. After he had concluded, the Committee rose.

Mr. Long, from the Committee on Military Pensions, made unfavorable reports on the cases of Joseph Durfee and Asa Gould; which were read and laid on the table.

Wednesday, March 12.

In the Senate, the bill for the purchase of a site, and the erection of barracks thereon, at New Orleans, was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The bill providing for certain surviving Revolutionary Officers, was considered. After some discussion, the question on filling the blank with eight hundred thousand dollars was decided in the negative—ayes 16, noes 26. A motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill was negatived—ayes 23, noes 23. A motion to fill the blank with five hundred thousand dollars was also rejected—ay 20, noes 25. The bill was then laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Randolph introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the police established and enforced in the Counties of Washington and Alexandria, in regard to the slaves, and other negroes and mulattoes, and to report what measures, if any, are necessary to enforce discipline among them. He gave his reasons at some length, and the resolution was agreed to—ayes 125, noes 22. Mr. J. S. Barbour offered a resolution on the subject of dissolving the connection between the President and the disbursing officers, and said a few words in explanation. Mr. Storrs, rising in reply, was checked by the Speaker, the hour devoted to that kind of business having expired. The House then, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, commenced some observations on the bill, but before he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Oakley, the Committee rose. The House then took up the joint resolution providing for the distribution of the books remaining in the library, which induced a sharpe discussion, in which Mr. Randolph and Mr. Wright were the principal speakers. The discussion was finally cut short, by a successful motion of Mr. Sprague, to lay the resolution on the table.

Thursday, March 13.

In the Senate the bill for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Mississippi was considered, and ordered to a third reading. The bill for the erection of an arsenal at Pensacola was amended so as to make the location "on the waters of Mobile or Pensacola Bay," and ordered to a third reading. Some discussion took place on the bill "to authorize the lease of certain lead mines in the State of Missouri.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. J. S. Barbour, on the subject of dissolving the connection between the Executive and the disbursing officers, was laid on the table at his request, conveyed through Mr. McCoy, the mover himself being detained from the House by business. The resolution offered by Mr. Woods, calling on the President for information relative to the individual deposed by Col. M'Kenney during his mission to the Indians, was taken up, and, after some discussion, was laid on the table. The tariff bill was then taken up, and occupied the house till its adjournment. Messrs. Davis and Martindale delivered speeches, and Mr Barnard obtained the floor for the next day.

Friday, March 14.

In the Senate, the Bill making appropriation for the Military service of the United States, in the year 1828, was passed. The Bill for the better organization of the Medical Staff of the Army was considered, and, after some discussion, was ordered to a third reading. The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of private bills. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered on Thursday, by Mr Wickliffe, calling for information on the subject of the expenditures in the examination of the Land Offices for 1825, 26 and 27, was modified on motion of Mr. Woods, by including the years 1823, 4, and further, on motion of Mr. Vinton, by embracing in the inquiry the benefits which have resulted from the examination, and in this form was agreed to. The rest of the day was spent in discussing the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade, who suffered by the cruel exactions of the Spanish government, while he was in Spain.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

A respectable number of the Citizens of Montgomery County, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the next Presidency, held a meeting in Lawrenceville on Wednesday evening of the Superior Court week, for the purpose of appointing Delegates for the county of Montgomery, to convene in Lexington in the county of Davidson, on Tuesday the 18th inst. for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, at the ensuing Presidential Election.

On motion, William Christain, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Whiston H Chisholm and Farqhard Martin, Esq'rs. were appointed Secretaries; when the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Meeting recommend Gen. Andrew Jackson as the next President of the United States, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President.

Resolved, That a delegation of five persons, to wit, Farquhard Martin, Esq Whitson H. Chisholm, Esq. Capt. Francis Locke, Col. John Dargan, and Lemuel Pemberton, Esq. be appointed Delegates for Montgomery County, to meet the Delegates from Rowan and Davidson, in Convention in Lexington, on Tuesday the 18th Inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Elector of this District, on the Jackson Ticket.

Resolved, That the Delegates from this County, be instructed to recommend John Giles, Esq. of Salisbury, as a suitable person for an Elector.

Resolved, That Abraham D. Cochran, Esq. Capt. Francis Locke, Howell Hawes, Esq. Henry Dellamothe, Esq Col. David Kindall, Lemuel Pemberton, Esq. Col. John Dargan and John B. Martin, Esq. be apppointed a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, to correspond with other Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence, friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the North Carolina Journal and Western Carolinian.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, *Chair'n.*
WHITSON H. CHISHOLM, } *Sec'ys.*
FARQUHARD MARTIN, }
Lawrenceville, March 5th, 1828.

Great excitement was produced in the City of Guatemala, on the 3d of January, in consequence of the murder of the British Consul, Mr O'Reilly, the previous night by one of his servants, being tempted to commit the bloody deed by a large quantity of money which the consul had by him: the servant was apprehended, and most of the money recovered.

Not long since a box was received by the Legislature of Kentucky, which when opened was found to contain about one hundred and twenty Prayer Books! A broad hint.

Salisbury:

APRIL 1, 1828.

"Troublesome" shall be attended to in due time.

Haywood County.—A large and respectable meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson was held at Waynesville, Haywood county, on the 3d of Feb.; Maj. William Dever, in the chair; Felix Axley, Esq. secretary. Col. *Robert Love* was recommended as a candidate for Jackson Elector in that district, composed of the counties of Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe, and Haywood. It was recommended to the friends of Jackson to hold meetings in all the counties in the district. We will publish the proceedings entire in our next.

12th Electoral District.—A convention of delegates was to have assembled at Hertford, Perquimons county, on the 25th ult. for the purpose of nominating a Jackson and Calhoun Elector for that district.

A large and respectible meeting of Jackson Federalists took place in Boston, on the 6th ult. The grounds on which they oppose Mr. Adams, is, that he is an apostate, a trimmer, and corrupt politician: And among their reasons for supporting Gen. Jackson, are these: that he is an honest man, an illustrious patriot, a high-minded politician, and a firm and consistent democrat, who never sold a friend or bought an enemy.

A bad sign.—An Adams editor in the western country, advertises that he will, among other things, receive *hemp* in payment of subscriptions to his paper! Poor fellow—he's beginning in time to prepare for the catastrophe that awaits him, and all others whoare engaged in the same *bad business!* About the beginning of December next, we may expect to see the wags parodying the old primer, something after this manner:

"C*** sold 'the west' for paltry pelf,
"Then sneak'daway and *hang'd* himself."

What does this mean?—A *Doctr.* Whipple, an Adams man from New Hampshire, offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives, on the 18th ult.

Resolved, That the Committee on the contingent expenses of this House be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of a legal Reporter of the debates of this House. Whether such reporter ought or ought not to be appointed? And if yea, for what reason? And if nay, for what reason? Ought the public press to be *trusted?* And if not—why? Ought the press to be improved? and if so—why? To inquire and report whether it is the intention of this House, or any other branch of the Government, to propose or make a *gag law?* And if so—why? And what precaution ought to be taken in the event of such intention, to save the *people* from *harm;* and whether they are now in *danger* from the legal and constitutional operation of the laws of the land? And that said Committee have leave to report by *bill, bills,* or *otherwise.*

The house refused to *consider* this crazy jumble in the shape of an inquiry. During a debate in the house, a few weeks since, Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, after having been repeatedly interrupted by this *Doctor* Whipple, said, "the member must be *drunk!*" We should suppose him to have been either *drunk* or *crazy*, when he gravely offered the foregoing resolution, for the consideration of the Congress of the United States of America.

Scarcity of Money.—A great pressure from the scarcity of money, is at this time felt in all the northern cities. Immense sums of *specie* have been taken from Philadelphia, Boston and other places, to New-York, and from thence shipped to England, to pay for the excessive importations which our merchants are continually making from that country, of broadcloths, and other English manufactures—the exchange on England being so high, that the merchants find it for their advantage to ship specie to pay for their goods, rather than remit bills of exchange. This state of things is ruinous to our country; the banks are driven to the necessity of curtailing their discounts, and forcing the collection of their debts; which is causing unexampled distress among the people. Fears are expressed, by the Philadelphia papers, that the crisis in the commercial embarrassments of the country, has not yet arrived. More than a million and a half of specie was shipped from New-York in one week, in four vessels bound for Liverpool; about $600,000 of which is said to have been in *half-dollars!* There is about twelve millions of bank capital in Boston; and so great has been the drain of specie, that it has been ascertained there was not more than $250,000 left, in the beginning of March.

"*A Sign.*"—A venerable old gentleman, one of the fathers of the Revolution, within a dozen miles of Salisbury, who commenced taking our paper about two years since, and who was then a decided supporter of Mr. Adams for President, having more than once taken us to task, in his mild and paternal way, for being "too strenuous for the *General*"—has now become convinced that a change in the present Administration is demanded by the people—and that the best interests of the country would be subserved by the election of *Andrew Jackson*, whose elevation to the Presidency offers the only chance for a correction of the abuses that now exist at headquarters. The following is an extract of a letter we the other day received from this patriotic old gentleman:

"I am well pleased with the intelligence which your paper gives, that the people are likely to succeed in their choice of the man whom they delight to honor as President."

"Should MAN, the greatest master of all,
"The only ungrateful prove?
"Forbid it, fair gratitude's call—
"Forbid it, devotion and love."

Gen. *Edward B. Dudley* has been nominated by a convention of delegates which met at Wilmington on the 10th ult. as a candidate for Jackson Elector in the 15th Electoral District.

"Hats off."—Every one who has visited the House of Representatives of the U. S. during session, is aware that the members remain with their *hats on*, except when they rise to address the speaker. Mr. McDuffie, it seems, has made an attempt to do away with this unmannerly custom. He offered a resolution, on the 18th ult. to alter the rules of the House so as to require every member to remain uncovered during the session, while he is within the bar of the house. But the resolution was laid on the table, without ceremony.

Abominable!—The last Raleigh papers mention one of the most flagrant acts of daring brutality, which we ever recollect to have heard of being perpetrated by human beings calling themselves civilized. A young man died in that city on the 15th inst. from excessive intoxication: he was a stranger, said he was an Englishman by birth, named Davis, and asked alms to enable him to reach his friends at Charleston. After he had been buried about an hour, three persons were discovered working at the grave; a warrant was immediately issued by the Magistrate of the town—but one of the constables refusing to execute it, the principal actor in this nefarious transaction escaped before another officer could be found: the negro employed to dig out the grave, and a white person, who it is said was a mere spectator, were taken and bound over for trial. A Dentist appears to have been the principal in this sacrilegious violation of the grave: he had reached the corpse, and had inserted a chisel in the mouth, preparatory to taking out the *Teeth*, to grace the mouth of some *living subject!*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The following table will show the mode adopted by the several States in the choice of Presidential Electors, and the number of Electors each state is entitled to:

	States.	*How chosen.*	*Votes.*
1	Maine,	Districts	9
2	N. Hampshire	General ticket	8
3	Massachusetts	Do.	15
4	Rhode Island	Do.	4
5	Connecticut	Do.	8
6	Vermont	Legislature	7
7	New-York	Districts	36
8	New-Jersey	General ticket	8
9	Pennsylvania,	Do.	28
10	Delaware	Legislature	3
11	Maryland,	Districts	11
12	Virginia	General ticket	24
13	North Carolina	Do.	15
14	South Carolina	Legislature	11
15	Georgia,	Do.	9
16	Tennessee	Districts	11
17	Kentucky,	General ticket	14
18	Ohio	Do.	16
19	Indiana	Legislature	5
20	Illinois	Districts	3
21	Missouri	Do.	3
22	Louisiana	General ticket	5
23	Mississippi,	Do.	3
24	Alabama,	Do.	5
			261 votes.

The Season, &c.—Although it may be said there has been no winter this year, and that the *spring* opened in *January*, yet vegetation is not, in the main, much more forward than in ordinary seasons—owing, probably, in some degree, to the three or four nights of frost that visited us about the middle of last month. We have observed, however, that *some* of the garden vegetables present a growth unusual at this early stage of the season. Well grown *Lettuce*, is to be had pretty plentifully; and one family had *spring* lettuce fit for use at February court. More than a week since, the editor was presented with a plate of large and delicious *Asparagus*, from the garden of John Giles, Esq., one stalk of which was two inches in circumference. And we were last week shown, in the garden of Mr. W. H. Slaughter, a bed of well-grown thrifty *Peas*, in full bloom, which must, if the present favorable weather continues, produce *green peas* fit for cooking by the 20th of April. The growing wheat looks remarkably luxuriant; and should it fortunately escape the ravages of the *Fly* and the *Rust*, great crops will be made. The Charleston Courier says ripe strawberries, as large as pigeon's eggs, were shown in that city on the 19th of March. And in an adjoining article, the Courier states that there was a fall of snow in that city on Sunday, the 16th March. It is certainly a rare novelty to gather ripe strawberries in a snow-storm! As we have before mentioned, there has been no snow in Salisbury, or the circumjacent country, during the past winter: it is, indeed, said that a few flakes fell the first of March; but it needed keen optics to satisfy any one of the fact.

*Another Victim to.....*WHISKEY!—We learn that, a short time since, an inveterate old toper in Burke county, familiarly known as *Old John Martin*, having *broken into* his neighbor's still-house, drank of the (to him) delicious contents of a whiskey-barrel, till he was dead. On entering the still-house, the owner found the body of *Old John* lying near the whiskey-cask, —the spirit of life having forsaken (or rather been *driven from*) its tenement of clay, to make way for the MATERIAL *spirit!*

☞ The request of "A subscriber from Cabarrus, and a friend to the Administration," shall be complied with in two or three weeks, for which period our columns will be occupied by documents and matters and things on *our own side of the question*, which ought to have been attended to before this, and would have been but for the large space we have for two or three weeks past devoted to our political opponents. We have no design of violating our original pledge, (which we have thus far faithfully adhered to) to publish such productions as may be requested by the supporters of Mr. Adams, of moderate language, and *reasonable length;* but really, we think our Adams friends in Cabarrus have taxed our liberality rather severely; yet we won't complain, if they will but give us time to *bring up* the publication of such matters as we are in arrears to our own party. We are willing to battle it after the manner of the generous-hearted Irishman—that is, when our antagonist is fairly "floored," we will *let* him get up, if he can; and then knock him down again, if *we* can. What we give in this week's paper, and shall in the next, must put the Adams people flat on their backs in relation to the story about the "Six Militia-Men;" and we have our doubts whether they will *ever* get fairly on their [political] legs again.

It is a sufficient notice of "Corrector," in the last Charlotte paper, who charges us with "a gross perversion of facts" in our remarks on the political meetings at Charlotte, to assure him that we have *authority* for what we stated, that will outweigh the petulant contradictions of a bevy of such anonymous scribblers as himself.

OBITUARY COMMUNICATIONS.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

Near Franklin, in Haywood county, on Monday, the 18th of February last, Mrs. Caroline Hall, wife of Mr. John Hall, and daughter of George Swain, Esq. of Ashville, Buncombe county. Mrs. Hall, early in October last, accompanied by her sister, Miss Mary Swain, paid a visit to her father in Ashville, who was then and is now in ill health. In returning home she caught cold, which was followed by the consumption, and resulted in her death. She left an afflicted husband, and four children, whose only consolation is to be found in the remembrance of her many virtues, and the satisfactory evidence triumphantly manifested in the hour when "heart and flesh fail," that she was passing from a scene of sorrow and suffering to "that land where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

At the residence of her father, in Ashville, on Monday the 17th of March, Miss Mary Swain, alluded to in the foregoing notice, a victim to the same disease which robbed society and her family of her amiable sister. She had felt some symptoms of the consumption in August, during a visit to her friends in Georgia; but was not regarded as seriously indisposed, until late in October; it then became evident that she was passing slowly but ceriainly to the house appointed for all the living. Preparation for another and a happier state of being, was not deferred by her until affliction should force upon her reflections, at all times unwelcome to the giddy and the gay. In the morning of life, when the promise of earthly enjoyments are the most flattering, and the young heart most easily deceived, her thoughts were directed to subjects of higher importance, and more enduring pleasures; and in the hour and agony of death she was neither permitted to despair or doubt. She sustained herself in sickness with a cheerfulness, and passed through the final struggle with a degree of resignation and hope, which astonished those who witnessed it; and affords the most gratifying and lasting consolation to her friends.

COMMUNICATED.

Communicated.—Died, at his residence in Rowan county, on the 12th March, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. *G. Michael Heilig*, after a short illness. Mr. Heilig was a native of Pennsylvania, but for many years a respectable citizen of this state. He was a good neighbor, kind father and affectionate husband. In his youthful days he made a public profession of Religion, and attached himself to the Luthern church, in which he continued a faithful and pious member until his death. He served a number of years as Deacon, and afterwards as Elder, of Zion's (Organ) Church. He bore his sickness with much patience, having no desire to remain any longer in this troublesome world. His constant prayer was, that God would hasten the period when he might be absent from the body, and present with Jesus, in the mansions of his Father's house, where the weary are at rest and the wicked cease from troubling. When in the agonies of death, he was crying Hallelujah to God, in the highest strains, rejoicing that the hour of his departure had come: to him, to live was Christ, and to die was gain. He left a kind mother, six children, with a number of relatives and friends, to weep over his grave.

DIED,

At his residence in Duplin county, on the evening of the 29th ult. Major Daniel Glisson, in the 74th year of his age. Major Glisson had been an active and useful member of the Legislature for thirty six years, was a member of the last session, and for several years Chairman of the County Court. He had attended Court during the week in perfect health, went home on Friday evening, supped, and enjoyed himself with great glee, as was his custom, with his family and some of his neighbors, went to bed, and before day was a corpse! *Fayetteville Obr.*

Congressional Sparring.—A correspondent of the New-York Enquirer, in writing from Washington, says, "Mr. Wright, of Ohio, is accustomed to introduce into debate that personality and invective which too often is practised by lawyers in their altercations before juries. This degenerates into a want of comity and courtesy, to which the southern gentlemen are not accustomed. In the course of a speech, he replied to some remarks that had previously fallen from Mr. Randolph and Mr. Floyd. You know the parliamentary phrase of addressing individuals. Mr. Wright alluded to the remarks of *the gentleman from Virginia*, by which he meant Mr. Floyd. Mr. Randolph, however, supposed *he* was meant, and rose to enquire, "Does the gentleman from Ohio," said he, "shake his finger at me?" "No," said Mr. Wright, "I am now shaking my finger at the gentleman clear over the way," meaning Mr. Floyd, who sits on the entrance circle to the right of the Speaker. The oddity of the enquiry made by Mr. R., and the retort made by Mr. W., produced a laugh. Nothing, however, extremely warm took place on Friday; but on Saturday the lightning fell, and the thunder rolled. Mr. Carson made a speech in the morning, in which he severely censured some measures of the administration.

Mr. Wright made a reply on the same day, and retorted about the billiard table and the East room. Mr. Carson read from the public documents proof of what he had heretofore said relative to the billiard table, and seized the opportunity to deny that he had ever written a letter to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, containing an account of the East room, which Mr. W. had insinuated in the course of his remarks. There is one thing which I must not forget, and that is the dignified and magnanimous conduct of Speaker Stevenson. It was entitled to the highest admiration. He has now one of the most difficult tasks a man can have.

New York Enquirer.

The first number of a French newspaper, published in New-York, has just been issued, called the *Courier des Etats Unis.*

FROM EUROPE.

By the James Cropper at New-York, from Liverpool, papers to the 17th Feb'y. are received, containing the following result of the new Ministerial arrangements, from which it appears that the whole London Press has been at fault in regard thereto.

NEW MINISTRY.

The Duke of Wellington, First Lord of the Treasury, vice Lord Goderich.

Henry, Earl Bathurst, Lord President of His Majesty's Privy Council, vice the Duke of Portland.

Lord Lyndhurst continues Lord Chancellor.

Lord Ellenborough, Keeper of the Privy Seal, vice the Earl of Carlisle.

The Hon. Henry Goulbourn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, vice Mr. Herries.

The Right Hon. William Carr, Viscount Beresford, Master General of the Ordnance.

The Right Hon Robert Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in place of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. Huskisson remains Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Earl Dudley continues Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Melville, President of the Board of Control, in place of Mr. C. Wynn.

Mr. Charles Grant continues President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy.

The Earl of Aberedeen, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, in place of Lord Bexley.

Mr Herries, Master of the Mint, in place of Mr. Tierney.

Lord Palmerston, continues in the War Department.

In office but not in the cabinet—His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral,

Judge Advocate General—Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart. vice Right Hon. James Ambercrombie.

The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, William D Adams, and Henry Hawkins, Esqs. Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

Vice President of the Board of Trade—T. F. Lewis, Esq.

Paymaster General:—Right Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald.

Under Secretaries of State—Home, S. M. Phillips, Esq. and W. Y. Peale, Esq. vice T. S. Rice, Esq. Colonial—R. W. Hay, Esq. the other not yet settled. Foreign—Lord Howard de Walden, John Blackhouse.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Joseph Planta, Esq. and G. R. Dawson, Esq. vice T. F. Lewis, Esq.

Lords of the Treasury—Lord Grenville, C. H. Somerset, vice Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald Earl of Mount Charles, Lord Elliott, E. A. McNaughten, Esq.

Commissioners for affairs of India—The arrangement is not yet completed, but it is understood that Sir J. M'Donald, and Dr. Phillimore, retire.

Sir. C Wetherall, is appointed Attorney General. Sir James Scarlet refusing to hold that office

Solicitor General, Sir N. C. Tindall.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant—Marquis Anglesea, vice Marquis of Wellesley.

Chief Secretary—Right Hon. W Lamb.

The Duke of Wellington having accepted the post of First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, has resigned the command of the Army. One account says that Lord Hill is spoken of as his successor Another says that the duties of the office are to be performed by a commission, to consist of Lord Beresford, Sir George Murray, and Sir Herbert Taylor

The foregoing list does not contain the names of the Earl of Eldon, of the Earl of Westmoreland, or Viscount Lowther.—Notwithstanding the pains that have been taken in the formation of this Ministry, we are disposed to question its stability.

The news of the formation of the new British Ministry, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, was received in Ireland with very great regret, and it seems to have inspired not only the leaders of the Catholics, but the whole of that population. Already a resolution has passed the Catholic Board, stating that on no consideration will the Catholics support any public man who gives his sanction to any Administration directed by the Duke of Wellington.

Parliament was opened by royal commission; the Lord Chancellor read the King's speech.

The New Ministry, with Lord Wellington at its head, is composed entirely of Tories, and some dissensions have already taken place between some of its members. The country is not satisfied with the change.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By a number of successive arrivals at the port of New-York, we have French advices to the 21st, and English to the 20th February.

The latest intelligence is brought by the Ship Salem, in the remarkably short passage of 22 days from Liverpool. Papers to the day of her sailing, (the 20th February) were received. The most important item we perceive, is the return to England of Lord Cochrane, from Poros, one of the Grecian Isles in the Archipelago. The reason for coming home is, that the Turks have not a single ship of any description on the sea, and that therefore the Greeks no longer require his aid. The Hellas frigate and the smaller vessels of the Greek navy, are cruising for the suppression of piracy.

He states that the Egyptians are retiring from the contest in the Morea with all possible celerity. Soon after the battle of Navarin, they commenced collecting all the vessels they could both Egyptians and Turkish, and embarked in them 15,000 of their troops who sailed for Alexandria, leaving 8,000 of them in the fortified places, in the most wretched and destitute condition. It is estimated that 12,000 must have perished since Sir Edward Codrington's statement of the battle was made, either by the sword, disease or famine.

Turkey.—A grand *Congress* of deputies, consisting of two from each large, and one from each small town in the Empire, has been ordered by the Sultan. Such an assembly is said to be without a precedent in Turkish history. Its real object probably is, to diffuse as far as may be, a spirit of unity among the faithful, and to reconcile them to any new measures which may be necessary to the prosecution of war in these evil times.

The accounts from Turkey are various, and in some instances contradictory.

The latest dates from Constantinople bear a warlike aspect, the Bosphorus has been closed against the vessels of all nations, and the subjects of the Three Powers, told that they must consider themselves as Rayas, or else quit the Capital, where no foreign right of protection could any longer be permitted!!

It is remarkable, that the Kings of both Great Britain and France, in their speeches to the Parliament and Chamber, speak of the destruction of the Turkish fleet as an *unforeseen and unfortunate occurrence*—while the Emperor of Russia viewed this unhappy collision with the forces of an *ancient ally*," in so different a light, that he promptly conferred appropriate rewards on all the principal officers engaged in the battle, and extolled their bravery and good conduct to the skies!

Letters had been received from Constantinople to Jan. 11th. It was reported at Constantinople, that Count Capo D'Istria had arrived in the Morea, and had been proclaimed Chief of the Greek Government.

The French parliament assembled on the 5th Feb. and the King's speech was delivered on the 6th.

Extract of a letter received by the Rhine, dated Havre, Feb. 20, 1828.

"The Grand Sultan has issued a proclamation, in which he refuses to acknowledge the independence of Greece, & calls upon all his subjects, civil and religous, to defend their rights and their country. *Still we do not believe there will be war!*"

A letter of the 21st. says, the news from Constantinople is confirmed on all sides.

The Markets—According to the latest advices, Tobacco in London was looking up and sales improving—while Cotton in Liverpool was rather more depressed, and prices a shade lower. *Peter'g. Intel.*

Congress.—The Appropriation and Tariff Bills are the principal subjects before Congress at present. It is impossible to predict the fate of the latter measure, such is the contrariety of views and opinions in relation to it. It is evident that the most decided friends of the Manufacturing interests, are the most determined in their hostility to the new Bill. Still the debate drags on, heavily it is true, but will probably yet continue some weeks—for the *liberty of speech* is a precious privilege in the eyes of our public men, which they will indulge and suffer to the utmost, although it appears to have been difficult to procure *listeners* of late. *Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Tarborough, N. C. March 21.

The Spring term of the Superior Court for this county was held in this place last week, Judge MARTIN presiding. We understand that there were no cases of public importance brought before the court this session.

Mr. Crawford.—The friends of the Administration seem to derive some comfort from a letter of Mr. Crawford's, written in reply to one from Mr. Clay, in which they say Mr. Crawford acquits the Secretary of all blame for the course he pursued at and since the election of Mr. Adams as President. Now let us hear what a correspondent of the New-York Enquirer says on the subject:

"There is another story going about the country. It is said, that Mr. Crawford has written a letter to this city, exculpating Clay from the charge of bargain, &c. Such a letter has been written; but if it ever sees the light, it will be found one of the most sarcastic and severest condemnations, not only of Mr. Clay but of the whole administration, which was ever penned. Mr. Crawford says, on the supposition of his innocence from the charge of bargain with Adams, that Mr. Clay should never have taken an office. Now, it is this taking of office that is the best evidence of his bargain. If there had been no bargain, and if Clay's conscience had been pure, he, or an honest man, would sooner have burned his right hand than taken an office, on which act the only word that could be written upon it was "bargain." Mr. Crawford further decidedly condemns the Panama Mission, the colonial business, and several other measures and principles of the present cabinet. I hope the letter may be published, but I fear they dare not."

☞ In our paper succeeding the next, we will give extracts from J. Randolph's speech on the Retrenchment resolutions of Mr. Chilton. It would be impracticable, from its extreme length, to publish the whole in our paper; but in making extracts we shall be careful to select such parts as wander the least from the subject, and are the most pungent in satirising the political coxcombs of the day.

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

We have been requested to mention, that the Salisbury Presbyterian Female Benevolent Society, keep on hand for sale, Silk Watch Chains, elegant fancy Pocket Books, and fine Ladies Caps; and that the Society continues to make these articles, of all qualities, and according to patterns furnished, or the most approved fashions; and, also, to execute every species of fine needle work, except such as is taken in by indigent females who are dependant on the needle for the support of themselves and families—whom, it is among the objects of the society to assist in procuring, rather than to compete with for, such work as they are desrous of doing.

The purpose of the society is one of such expansive benevolence, that the members have reason to expect their Association will receive not only the approval, but the *aid* of a generous Christian community.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, March 20.—Cotton, 8¼ a 9; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 40 to 40; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 to 4 25; whiskey, 25 to 30.

Charleston, March 22.—Upland cotton 8½ a 10½; whiskey, 26 to 27; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 27 to 28 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 18; hyson tea, 100 to 110; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80. North Carolina bills, 5½ to 6 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 to 1.

Cheraw, March 21.—Cotton, 9 a 10; bacon 9 a 10; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 40; whiskey 40; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

Petersburg, March 21.—Cotton, 8½ to 9¼; tobacco, passed, 3 a $7—refused, 1½ a $3; corn, 2¾ a $2; bacon, 7 a 7½; lard, 7 a 8½; apple brandy, 30 a 31; peach 65 a 75 cents.

NEW-YORK, MARH 19.

Cotton.—The sales for the last three days amount to about 1200 bales—comprising about 500 Uplands at 8½ to 10 cts., a small proportion only at the former price; the same quantity of Alabamas at 9 to 10½, and 200 N. Orleans at 10 to 12½ cts., a few bales only, of the fine quality, at the latter price.

Married,

On the 6th ult. by the Rev. Daniel Sherer, Mr. John Reimer to Miss Sophia Schollebarger.

In this vicinity, by the Rev. John Reck, on the 27th inst. Mr. Garrett Pickler to Miss Mary Barringer, daughter of the widow Barringer.

In Richmond county, at the residence of Mr. David Standback, on the 26th Feb. by Thos. Steele, Esq. Mr. Whitson H. Chisholm, Merchant of Montgomery county, to Miss Martha Standback.

On the 13th ult. by the Rev. Daniel Sherer, Mr. Dawalt Beaver, of Rowan, to Miss Martha Simons, of Cabarrus county.

On the 20th inst. by Williamson Harris, Esq. Mr. Joel Hembree to Miss Eve Fite, all of this county—all for Jackson. [COMMUNICATED.

DIED,

In this county, on Thursday last, Mr. George Shuman, aged about 45.

In this county, on the 26th ult. Mr. John Bird, jr. aged about 30 years.

A CONTRACTOR WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers, at Rockford, at our County Court, on the second Monday of May next, for building a *COURT HOUSE* for Surry County; the building to be constructed of *Brick*, its dimensions fifty feet by forty, its plan to be in the most approved style for a Court-House.

G. D. HOLCOMB,
JAMES McCRAW,
LITLE HICKERSON,
JONATHAN WHITAKER,
6t13 *Commissioners.*

March 5th, 1828

TEMPLE OF FASHION!

THE subscribers having entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the

Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they occupy the shop formerly used by Revell & Templeton, and more recently by Silas Templeton, on Main street, a few doors south of the court-house, in the town of Salisbury; and are prepared to execute every species of work appertaining to their vocation, either for Ladies or Gentlemen, in a style of workmaaship equal to any in this or the adjacent states.

Having made arrangements for receiving the latest Fashions from Philadelphia and New-York, they will be enabled to accommodate gentlemen with fancy coats and other garments, Ladies with Habits, Spencers, &c., made up after the most approved Northern style. All garments made at their shop, will be warranted to fit well. All orders for work from a distance will be promptly and faithfully executed, and returned in the shortest time practicable. The patronage of the public is solicited, with a confidence of being able to merit it.

SILAS TEMPLETON,
SQUIRE LOWRY.
Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 6t13

Nota Bene.—All persons indebted to Silas Templeton, are earnestly desired to call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, without delay, as it is indispensably necessary he should settle his business up to the time of his copartnership with Mr. Lowry. 5t10 S. T.

AGAIN, NOTICE.

MY wife Mary has left me, without any cause; I therefore caution all persons from trading, or letting her have any thing on my account, as I will not pay one cent for any contracts she will make, or any that she has made.

BENEDICT LAVONE.
March 19th, 1828. 2t9

Without CASH, Trade must die!

THE subscriber's limit of indulgence having expired the first day of March, once more, in friendship, solicits his debtors to come forward and liquidate their several debts due him, at or during the May Court next. Those who fail in fulfilling this notice, may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.

EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 7t14

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is just receiving from Charleston, a choice and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he will sell at unusually low prices—such, he believes, as will make it the interest of purchasers generally to call on him; he hopes, however, that the public will not take his word, but favor him so far as to call and examine the goods and prices, and form their opinions accordingly.

J. W. HAMILTON.
Concord, March 14th, 1828. 3t09

TAILORING BUSINESS, *in Statesville*

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Iredell county, and the adjoining country, that they have commenced the

Tailoring Business

in the town of Statesville, in the shop formerly occupied by S. Lowry; where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business, in a fashionable and durable manner. They will receive the fashions regularly from the North, which will enable them to suit their customers with garments made in the newest style. The public are invited to give us a trial, as we hope to be able to please all who may do so, by the prompt, faithful, and fashionable execution of our work.

JOHN LOCKE,
A. M. POTTS.
Statesville, March 24, 1828. 6t13

Look at this New Establishment!

THE subscribers have this day entered into copartnership, in the town of Concord, N. C. north of the court-house, opposite the Post Office, to

Carry on the Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, in the most approved, newest, and fashionable style. They have made arrangements to receive the fashions on from the North regularly as they change. From their long experience in the Tailoring business, they hope to afford general satisfaction to all who may give their New Establishment a trial. They also return their humble thanks for the very liberal patronage received from the public heretofore.

G. & J. KLUTTS, in Co.
Concord, March 24, 1828. 6t13

SIX PENCE REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, sometime about last Christmas, an indented apprentice to the blacksmithing, named *Ransom Austin*, aged about 19, chunky built, slow-motioned, deceives his looks, &c. Whoever will bring him back shall receive the above reward, but no charges. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust him on my account, as they will not only not get paid by me, but may have to pay something themselves, for so doing.

PHILIP SHAVER.
Salisbury, April 1st, 1828. 1w

The thorough bred Horse

ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand the present season, now commenced, and to continue until the 1st of August, at my stable in Rowan County, 10 miles from Salisbury, and 7 from Lexington; at the reduced price of *eight dollars* the season, payable by six dollars within the season; *four dollars*, prompt payment, the single lead; and *twelve dollars* to insure a mare to prove with foal, due as soon as the mare proves evidently with foal, or the property is transferred. Æronaut will stand in Salisbury and Lexington the four first days of each term of the Superior and County courts; when and where he will not shrink from a comparison with any horse in America, as to symmetry and elegance of form, vigour of constitution and force of muscular power, combined with the finest action. He will be very generally found at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places, or to a small distance occasionally to oblige, for a single day or two, a particular neighbourhood.

Description.—Æronaut is a fine mahogany bay, with black legs, main and tail, a handsome star and small blaze in his face, seven years old this spring, sixteen hands high; uniting, in a high degree, the size, grandeur and elegance of his sire the Imported horse Eagle, with the great substance, power and compactness of the sire of his dam, the Imported horse Dion. His great strength of body and limbs entitle him to stand high as a horse of power, and will enable his stock to carry weight at any requisite age, and render them more suitable for the harness, saddle, or draught, the most useful portion of their labour. Æronaut has never been trained to the turf, in consequence of there being no races near him when he should have been trained; yet his great power, symmetry and blood, and particularly the strength of his limbs, have made it evident to the best of judges who have inspected him, that he must have been a distinguished runner if he had been judiciously trained at the proper time.

Pedigree.—Æronaut was sired by the Imported horse Eagle, his dam by the Imported horse Dion, gran-dam by Expectation, (one of the best sons of the Imported horse Diomede, out of a Shark mare) great gran-dam by Mr. Buchanan's thorough bred running horse Medley, out of a Celar and Fearnought mare, named Kosli-Kan, a fine chesnut, fifteen hands and a half high. From which it is evident, as far as his ancestry can be traced, he must be very nearly if not entirely thorough bred, and from the most select stock of horses ever known in England and America. ROBERT MOORE.
March 26th, 1828. 6t13

The high-blooded and Celebrated Horse

NORTH CAROLINIAN,

WILL stand the present season, (which commenced the 16th day of March, and will terminate the 1st of July) at Mr. Slaughter's Stable in the town of Salisbury; and will be let to mares at 15 dollars the single leap, 30 dollars the season, and 50 dollars to insure a foal. He will be constantly at his stand in Salisbury with the exception of a few public days, during which he will be exhibited at Davidson and Cabarrus courts, and some of the public gatherings in Rowan county.

JOSIAH TURNER.
March 25, 1828. 8

[Other particulars, with the character, &c. of Old Virginian, the sire of North Carolinian, will be given in our next week's paper.]

STORE HOUSE *in* LEXINGTON.

THE subscriber's *Brick Store House* in Lexington, is for Rent. It is situated immediately on the north corner of the Public Square, and is one of the most eligible stands for a Store in the place. For terms, &c. apply to B. D. Rounsaville, Esq. in Lexington, or to the subscriber in Salisbury. SAMUEL LEMLY.
Feb. 23d, 1828. 03

DANIEL H. CRESS

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.

He has just opened an assortment of GOODS from the North, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, | *Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c.*

which he is selling at a smaller advance on cost, for cash, than has ever been offered to the public before in this place.

Salisbury, Feb. 18th, 1828. 98

LAMP OIL.

FIRST quality of *Winter Strained Lamp Oil*; also, *Glass Lamps*, for sale, by 97
Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. E. WILLEY & Co.

A PAIR OF GILT EPAULETS

FOR sale, very low: they have been used, but are not much soiled. Apply at James B. Hampton's watch-maker's shop.
Feb. 28th, 1828. 05

FACTORAGE AND COMMISSON

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for Goods.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the *Steam Boats*, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required. †09

HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1st. 1827.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on Friday evening, the 14th inst. some where on the great road leading from Statesville to Concord by Shepherds' Cross Roads, between Hugh Jones and my plantation, a calf-skin *Pocket Book*, containing between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty dollars in South Carolina money, in 5 and 2 dollar bills, except five one dollar bills, and one five dollar bill on the bank of Cape Fear, pronounced to be counterfeit. Also, one 40, two 25, and two 20 cent bills. About one thousand or twelve hundred dollars in judgments and executions. Also, notes on various persons, dates not recollected. Four or five hundred dollars of receipts for the payment of money to various persons, dates not recollected. Any person finding and delivering, or securing, the same, so that I may get it, shall receive the above reward of twenty five dollars.

4t10 JAMES SLOAN.
Iredell county, N. C. March 17th, 1828.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Robert Gardner to me, for the purpose of making me safe for being security to Henry Weaver and others, which sum is mentioned in the deed, I will sell at Public Vendue, on Monday of April Superior Court, at the court-house in Salisbury, the Plantation on which the said Robert Gardner, dec'd. resided, within four or five miles of town, containing about 350 acres, adjoining Moses Brown and others: six months credit will be given to purchasers, on their executing bonds with approved security. Other terms, &c made known on the day of sale.

HENRY HILL, *Trustee.*
February 23d. 1828. 6t08

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the undersigned by Mary Hampton, (widow of William Hampton, dec'd.) for the purposes therein specified, will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday of the Superior Court, (8th April) all the right and title of said Mary Hampton (being a life-estate) in and to the Plantation owned by her late husband, containing about 300 acres, adjoining Wm. Pinkston and others; on which there is a dwelling-house and other necessary out-buildings: the land is fenced, and under improvement. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold said Mary Hampton's life estate in one valuable negro man, a pretty good carpenter; and one negro girl, aged about 17. Other particulars, terms, &c. made known on the day of sale.

PHILO WHITE, *Trustee.*
March 13, 1828. 3t08

ESTATE OF HALEY DAVIS.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Haley Davis, dec'd. late of Stokes county, N. C. desires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. BODENHAMER, *Adm'r.*
March 10th, 1828. 3t09

ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of *Albert Corpening*, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

DAVID CORPENING, *Executor.*
January 31st, 1828. 3mt10

MILLINGTON PETILLO'S ESTATE.

THE subscribers having qualified as administrators of the estate of Millington Petillo, dec'd. late of Buncombe county, N. C. desire all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN YOUNG,
MOSES WHITESIDES,
5t08 THOMAS LITTLE,
JOHN BURGIN,
February 16th, 1828 *Administrators.*

LANDS *for* TAXES, *in* IREDELL.

I WILL sell at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in April, the following tracts of *Land*, or so much thereof as will pay the *Taxes* for the years 1825 and 1826, viz:

Acres.	*By whom given in.*	*Valuation.*
400	Charles Moore	$800
230	James Swann	660
265	William Waugh	530
172	John Waugh	220
262	John Wingfield	525
172	Samuel Waugh	336
411	David Beard	1233
172	Joseph Brim	276
—8	Aaron Dewese	160
85	Thomas Hair	221
203	James Hair	360
368	Samuel Mordoch	600
108	James G. Mayse	232
13	Jeremiah Potts	376
300	Thomas Porter's heirs	650
82	James Porter	566
280	Erasmus Lovelace	540
160	John Reid	60
251	George Reid	576
45	William Cash	284
76	Eliza Cash	282
228	Jonathan Mason	350
115	Goodridge Moore	223
100	Adam Campbell	100
173	Hugh Curran	173
100	Stanly Davis	195
188	A. S. Duvall	398
420	John Fair	82
	Bassil Jefferson	25
350	Allen Lunceford	45
150	Brent Swainey	70
30	Elisha Solomon	25
120	John Wooton	120
020	Edwin Culver	60
195	Shepperd Daniels	270
270	John Moore	300
550	John Welch	486
250	David White	300
130	Willis Bagwels	30
70	Levi Bagwels	170
113	Richard Chambly	213
355	Thomas Crabbs	100
130	John Dowels, sen.	441
125	Wiley Garris	125
110	Charles Hooper	409
383	Julius Keeton	263
258	Merrack Clark	275
221	John MacHaffy	158
162	Jordan Myars	62
50	Matthew Roberts, jr.	80
140	Lucretia Speaks	140
50	Levinia Shoemaker	100
115	Robert Tillman	115
200	John Griffith	200
160	Silas Hartness	260
284	Alexander Hartness	400
150	William Hartness	240
100	Archibald Hogston	160
716	James Hartness	1314
51	William Lackey, Tho's'. son	76
45	Highly Looper	100
79	George Marshall	79
150	John Mitchell	300
940	David Queen	2000
100	Samuel Robards	100
100	William Steuart	1200
278	Silas Steuart	170
50	Samuel Smith	300
363	Lewis Wilds	408
150	John P. Baker	50
200	Brinsley Barns	150
180	Benjamin Bowles	130
346	John Correll	246
300	Benjamin Farmer	404
740	Alexander Griffin	240
98	William Jolly	190
353	Solomon Smith	707
382	Abel Sherriff	456
134	John Teague	160
216	John Woodring	280
66	William Combs	99
131	Robert Elliott	200
100	John Elliott	195
100	George Elliott	195
112	Alexander Gunn	112
100	William Houston	100
150	Furgus Milligan	444
154	Joseph Moore	175
30	Ezekiel Snipes	45
116	Joseph Stephenson	116
200	Edward Teague	390
240	John Templeton	570
100	Noah Watson	100
358	William Warren	450
73	James Brotherton	73
282	William Fortune	600
200	William Gray	400
100	Mathew Goodwin	100
135	John Goodwin	135
50	Solomon Hood	50
150	John Hooper	150
200	Jas Hooper	400
47	Willis H. Privit	94
200	Robert Potts	400
450	William Potts	650
300	James Reynolds	500
244	Thomas Reynolds	400
164	Samuel Sumpter	400
39	Adlai Watts	78
280	Elisha K. Johnson	720
329	Thomas Jefferson	400
200	William McLeod, jr.	200
100	William McLeod, sen.	130
100	Campbell McKay	150
930	Joseph McKay, for his Father's heir's	1209
100	Ralph Steuart	150
132	Howell Alley	650
230	Berry Hobbs	450
60	Robert McKay	120
133	John Norwood	144
200	Robert Beaty	300
150	Aaron Norwood	200
110	James Templeton, farmer	314
130	John F. Cook	130
171	Benjamin F. Cowan	71
215	Jane Cummings	645
100	Patrick Graham	200
274	William Kerr	270
71	George McHenry	250
151	John Bell, in trust	200
75	James Carrigan	300
72	Samuel Fleming	200
200	Andrew Kerr, in trust for Clayton's heirs	725
18	John McKay	80
230	John McCulloch	900
103	Smith Reynolds	106
225	David Wooliver	250
300	Daniel McKay	375
950	Richard King	400
300	—— Barnes	30

P. CALDWELL, *Sh'ff. of Iredell.*

N. B. I will sell, on the same day, about 20 *Tracts of Land*, on veniditioni exponas, and executions. P. C. *Sh'ff.*

Feb. 28th, 1828. 109

BLANK BANK BONDS,

Of the new form now required, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

POETRY.

THE BLISS OF LOVE.

I love too well
The fairy spell
That lovely woman casts around us,
To madly seek
The chain to break
With which in diamond link she's bound us.
Her glance of love
To me will prove
A joy that nations could not buy:
Her liquid kiss—
My dearest bliss;
My star of life—her beaming eye,
Then, oh may joy,
Without alloy,
Long cloudless over her fortunes shine!
May nought beguile
Her heavenly smile,
Or her angel form divine!

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

"I had a mother once, like you,
Who o'er my pillow hung,
Kissed from my cheek the briny dew,
And taught my faltering tongue:
But then there came a fearful day;
I sought my mother's bed,
Till harsh hands tore me thence away,
And told me she was dead."

ON A MISER,

Who died on the thirty first December.

Here lies a miser, who beside
A thousand other shifts,
On New-Year's Eve expressly died,
For fear of making New-Year's gifts.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Address of Judge Chandler, of Batavia, New-York, on the death of Governor Clinton.

My countrymen: I stand before you, the humble organ of your will, to notice the melancholy occasion which has assembled us. To me the task is an untried one; and I am deeply impressed with the conviction, that any attempt on my part to do even common justice to the character of him whose death we have met to commemorate, would rather tend to dim its lustre, and shade its glory, than to exhibit it in that rich splendour which it so justly merits.

A great man has fallen—a public benefactor has gone to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets. Nearly a million and a half, who have been the immediate recipients of his munificence, and of his watchful care, have suddenly, and at a moment they thought not of, been shorn of a patron who loved them, and of a statesman who guarded with untiring zeal their civil and religious liberties. He, who but *yesterday* stood proudly at the helm of the state, and with a mind matured and fertilized by experience, directed the bark safely through every storm which beat upon it,—*to-day*, sleeps in the narrow house! That form, upon which nature had stamped her boldest device—

"Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man"—

has now been committed to the earth, and must shortly mingle with the dust from which it was created:—That mind, formed of the richest gems of nature, and profound as science and philosophy could make it, is now a mighty chaos. The tyrant death, who levels all distinctions and against whose awful visitations the prince upon the throne is not more secure than the mendicant who begs for bread, has now laid low *him*, who was more to be envied than princes—*him*, whose name will be cherished with tenderness and respect, while the potentate and the tyrant shall have been despised or forgotten.

The history of the public character of the subject of these brief remarks, cannot be given in the time to which I have been restricted. Indeed, to do justice to that character, would be to indentify it with the history of the State for the last twenty or twenty-five years. I stand not here as the historian of the times in which he lived—nor as the minute chronicler of his public acts,—but as his humble eulogist, briefly to note the most prominent incidents of his public life, and to accord to him the possession of those manly virtues, which have characterized his private life.

At the period of the first elevation of Mr. Clinton to be our Chief Magistrate, the State of New-York stood first among her sister states in point of wealth and local importance. Yet, by far the most fertile part of her territory was cut off from all business intercourse with her great metropolis. The labor of the husbandman, and the product of his industry, upon the very soil within our view, received but meagre encouragement for future exertion; and although we were in posesion of the best soil upon earth, yet it promised for the future but a bare subsistence.

Our state, stretching from east to west, embracing a territory almost as extensive as the island of Great Britain, intersected and fertilized by innumerable lakes and rivers; nature had clearly indicated upon our geographical map, that these lakes and rivers might be converted into a common highway, uniting the inland oceans of the west with the broad Atlantic. At this time, our state did not want discerning minds to discover the boon, within our resources to attain. But as yet, no intrepid pioneer had marked out, or defined, its specific limit or boundary—nor had any one the boldness or energy of character to assume the responsibility of the measure. Doubts were entertained by a respectable portion of our fellow citizens as to its practicability; and even the Emporium of this continent, into whose voluptuous lap the inexhaustible granaries of the west were to be poured, pronounced the project wild and visionary.

A more than common genius was wanting—nay, more,—a mind richly stored with knowledge and experience, and clothed with all the firmness and energy of which human nature is susceptible, was necessary, in order even to enter upon the untried project. Such a man was DE WITT CLINTON. He stopped not to inquire if his popularity would receive diminution or increase by an espousal of the measure: He disdained all compromise with those whose weight of character had been thrown into the balance against him. In view of this great measure, he was reckless of the collision into which he might be drawn in its prosecution; or of the scorn and contumely which would follow him into disgraceful retirement, should he fail. He saw clearly, that should the project succeed, his native state would be crowned the mistress of the confederacy, and that millions yet unborn would reap the rich harvest of his labors: Ay, more—he knew that his own fame would be as enduring as the blocks of granite employed in its construction—and that his memory would be cherished in blessed perpetuity to the end of time.

With these honors to attain, and these discouragements to combat, he grappled like an Hercules with the proffered enterprise; resolved to win the honors which awaited a successful consummation,—or, if he failed, to seek retirement, disgraced and degraded. He staked his character and his future fame upon the doubtful issue,—and by that issue must he sink or preponderate. In the progress of the work, he was reviled and pointed at as a hair-brained visionary, in pursuit of an *ignis fatuus;* and until success was no longer doubtful, he was the taunt and bye-word of political adversaries. But, steady to his purpose, and sustained and balanced by the great resources of his own mind, he preserved in a great degree the credit of the enterprize,—until, at length, it was triumphantly successful.

Then, indeed, did he stand erect, in the majesty of his own strength! Then, indeed, had he attained an elevation of character, almost beyond the reach of envy; in view of which, slander, with the trumpet tongue, was mute, and malice stood humbled and rebuked before the splendor of his greatness. He stood high upon the pedestal which his own genius had raised, and as from its height he surveyed the stupendous monument of his future fame, well might he have exclaimed—*This work is mine.*

But he sought no such invidious distinction. He knew that other heads and other hands had co-operated with him in the great work; and although the united and concurrent voice of a grateful and enlightened community proclaimed the chief honors to be his, and entwined his brow with the civic wreath,—yet he wore it with humility. The reward of his labor was the enjoyment, in common with his countrymen, of the happiness it produced. Amid the proudest caresses of fame, which pursued him, never did the transcendant CLINTON deign to be conscious that these distinguished honours were exclusively his. He knew full well that his fame was identified with that of his native state, and that upon the pages of her history would be emblazoned his own immortality.

But he stopped not here. His gigantic mind was not satisfied with the attainment of a single object, however elevated. Possessing a mind richly stored with intelligence and literature, he became the patron of science and the arts. To his recommendation and influence are we chiefly indebted for our present permanent and well regulated system of instruction. He explored and brought forth the resources of the state, and finding them adequate to the purpose, vigorously urged the establishment of a permanent fund for the maintenance and support of common schools: that fund, as time advances, is rapidly accumulating, so that after the lapse of a few years we may safely calculate that every child within the boundaries of the state can be gratuitously instructed in the common rudiments of learning.

But why do I speak of *these* matters, if his fame were dependant upon *them* alone for perpetuity?—Upon every page of our history will be recorded the products of his labors, and the munificence of his philanthropy. He has been a tried and faithful public servant, emulous rather of dispensing happiness than coveting honors. Through a long life of useful activity, his mind has been vigorously exerted to ameliorate the condition of his fellow citizens; and although he sought with avidity political distinction, he never indulged the fallacious hope that it could be attained by the assumption of power, or in the conflicts of party. He was always found identified with the best interests of his country; and if by the measures he projected, she were honored, he was not forgotten. He lived until he became identified with all our free institutions, and until the measure of his fame was full,—and yet he died in the full vigour of a useful life, and in the complete possession of those energies of mind, so fruitful in dispensing happiness. He lived until the bitterness of political asperity had subsided, and until the common voice concurred in conferring upon him the distinguished honor of "PUBLIC BENEFACTOR."

But he has gone! The grave, that common receptacle of the honoured and the ignoble, has closed upon his mortal remains—his spirit, dismembered from its earthly tenement, has returned to the God who gave it. To him, all earthly distinction is as though it had never been. Yet, his memory lives, and will grow fresh in ages yet to come. Teach your children to consider him as the beacon which shall direct them to eminence and respectability. Nay, emulate, yourselves, the example which he has left—embrace the principles which he defended, and our republic shall remain the monumental trophy of the wisdom of your fathers, perpetuated by the prudence of your descendants, until the archangel shall sound the eternal *finalia* of all things.

"THE WORK GOES ON."

The Board of Directors of the Wheeling (Virginia) Auxiliary Bible Society, adopted, on the 14th Feb. the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That with an humble reliance on the blessing of God, this Board pledge themselves to use all proper exertions to supply every family destitute of the Scriptures within the county, with a copy of the Bible within one year from this date."

From the Western Luminary we learn that the spirit of the Bible cause is awakened in Kentucky. At the close of a four days meeting on the 18th of February, it was resolved "That with the blessing of Almighty God, and the co operation of our fellow citizens, of the different denominations throughout our state, we pledge ourselves to raise the sum of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*, with a view to furnish every family in Kentucky, who may be destitute of the Bible, with a copy of that blessed book within the course of two years. About *Seventeen Hundred Dollars* were immediately subscribed, by the persons then present, and from the spirit of Christian benevolence manifested on the occasion, we have no doubt that the work will be done."

The directors of the N. Hampshire Bible Society at a recent meeting, resolved that they will use all possible exertions to supply with the Bible every destitute family of that State within one year.

In South Carolina.—The Rev. J. Hartwell informs the Editor of the Star, that 65 persons have been added to the High Hills church since the 1st of September. Since the 1st of June, the Swift Creek, Mount Pisgah, High Hills, and Bethel churches have received 250; and many more expected to come forward soon. A great many have joined the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in that District.

A Bible Association.—At a meeting held in Philadelphia on Saturday, March 1st, 1828, an Association was formed in which Episcopalians, Lutherans, Baptists, methodists and presbyterians united *for the purpose of distributing the Bible in South America.* A constitution was adopted, and officers were chosen to direct the operations of the Association.

From Cecil's Remains.

God, in his Providence, seems to make little account of the measures and contrivances of men, in accomplishing his designs. He will do the work, and his hand will be seen in the doing of it. We are obliged to wait for the tide. When that flows, and the wind sets in fair, let us hoist the sails. When the tide has left a ship on the beach, an army may attempt to move it in vain; but, when she is floated by the water, a small force moves her. We must wait for openings in providence.

Thousands, indeed, hear the Gospel, who are no more impressed by it than though they were Heathens.—The minds of some men will stand as it were a regular blockade, and yet yield to a side-blow—sit unchanged under a searching ministry, and yet fall beneath a casual work. I know such cases. It is a divine operation of God's Holy Spirit.

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At the last stated sessions of the Orange (North Carolina) Presbytery, a member said that in visiting one afternoon, he found *fifteen* families destitute of the word of God. This was in a town, and not "in a corner."

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The Washington county (Ohio) Bible Society at its last annual meeting resolved to supply every destitute family in the county with a copy of the Scriptures. There had been found "200 families without any part of the sacred word of life." The funds have been raised.

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Christian Munificence.—Mrs. Clark, of Chesterfield county, who died lately, bequeathed *two hundred dollars* to the Bible Society of Virginia!!

Tainted Meat....A Maryland paper recommends to those who have tainted meat, not to throw it away, as it can be rendered fit for use by the following simple process: First, by packing it away in recently prepared charcoal, two or three days; then washing and hanging it in the sun a few hours, and giving it a slight sprinkling of salt. Secondly, by washing the whole surface, by means of a sponge, or piece of clean rag, with the pyroligneous acid. This acid can be obtained from the druggists. As the first mode is the cheapest, and most convenient to the farmers, it will generally be preferred.

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Laughing.....Away with all the systems of Physiognomy and Craniology—if you want to find out a man's character observe his *laugh*. There never was a bad man that could laugh heartily and cheerfully. Laughs are of various species; from the suppressed titter of the boarding-school Miss, to the vociferous hoarse roar of the honest farmer. This latter is the kind of laugh to dispel dull care, and to promote good fellowship. There is no faith to be placed in a man who wont join in it; watch him well when he comes to trade with you. A mere *grin*, without the accompanying sound, is not to be relied on—it is merely an expression of internal selfish exultation; and besides, it has not the effect upon the system, of a good honest, convulsive laugh.

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The following *elegant* Epitaph, commemorative of the luckless fate of an unhappy lover, is to be found in a churchyard in "Modern Athens:"

The wedding day appointed was,
And wedding clothes provided—
But ere that day did come, alas!
He sickened and he die-*did!*

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The following rhymes were appended to a book in 1643. They form an outcry common nearly to all countries and times:

"Wise men labour, good men grieve,
Knaves despise, and fools believe;
Help Lord! and now stand to us,
Or knaves and fools will quite undo us."

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Paper Kites.—The recent accounts we have had from England of propelling carriages along roads by means of kites, has led some of the citizens of Castine, Me. to attach boats to a kite string. A few days since at that place, a batteaux with two men, was dragged against a strong head tide as fast as two men could have rowed her.

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Republican Lords.....Two clergymen lately sailed from N. York, for England, to investigate their claims to the estates and titles of Scottish lords, of which it is believed they have become the legal heirs.

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Sugar.....From 100 acres of Cane, it is said $20,000 may be realized.